MADRAS COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ.

VOLUME XIII. — Wednesday, August 9th. 1797. — NUMBER 618.

It has been resolved, that the Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

Civil Department: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a quantity of PADDY, the produce of the last Crop, and the property of the Honorable Company, for sale at the Ports of Calingapatam and Mophasbunder: offers for the purchase of which, addressed in writing to the Collector at Chicacole, will be immediately attended to. The expense of Shipping and all other incidental charges, must be paid by the Purchaser; but every reasonable assistance that these Ports afford will at the same time be given.

The Proposals for purchasing must specify the number of Rupees offered for a Calingapatam Garce, and the purchase money, on the event of any offers being accepted, may, at the option of the Purchaser, either be paid to the order of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George, at the Current Exchange or to the Collector at Chicacole in Rupees.

A. SCOTT,
Collector.

Chicacole, 28th. July 1797.

Remittance to England.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NAVY VICTUALLING BILLS from £. 500 and upwards, will be issued by the HONORABLE BASIL COCHRANE at a favorable rate of Exchange, payable at Ninety days sight, warranted to be punctually discharged without discount: for all sums under £. 500. Mr. Cochrane will grant his private Bills.

Any Money paid in, previous to a despatch, the Current Interest will be allowed, until the date of the despatch or granting of the Bills.

Hugh Gordon.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has just received for sale a few Capital Gold Chronometers upon the most approved principles, the rates of going of which may be seen at his house, A variety of Ladies Gold Enameled Watches, and Chains suitable: Gentlemens Gold Repeating, Duplex, Horizontal, and hunting Watches,—also a few good Gilt ditto. Musical, quarter, and plain Clocks with Steele Chains, Fashionable Jewellry, and a quantity of English and Country made Silver Plate.

Fort St. George, 1st. August 1797

Administration,

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate & Effects of *Towert Fawcett* late a Lieutenant in H. M. 52d. Regiment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon. the Mayor's Court, to William John Chater; all Persons having claims on the said Estate are required to state them, and those indebted, to pay their respective amounts to Messrs. Stephens and Cockell, of Fort St. George,

Madras, 29th July 1797.

Madras Assembly.

THE
General Assembly,
WILL BE HELD AT THE
PANTHEON,
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th August,
TICKETS
TO BE HAD,
On application to the Secretary, at his House in the FORT.

Fort St. George: 3d August, 1797.

For Sale on Commission.

By J. L. Heefke,

TWO GrandPiano Fortes, with additional Keys, mae by Broadwood and Son, which are in the mostperfect order.

Bills on England,

TO BE HAD ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS
AT
Six, Nine, & Twelve Months Sight,
FOR PARTICULARS
APPLY TO
Messrs.
Tulloh, Jervis & Brodie.

Advertisement.

Between five and Six Hundred good Sound
BEAR-SKINS,
MAY BE HAD ON
APPLICATION TO
Serjeant Smith,
71st Regiment, at the Sea Face Bomb-proof,
AT A
MODERATE PRICE,

Madras: 1st August 1797.

Advertisement.

IT is requested that all those who stand indebted to the Estate of the Late, Doctor Edward Stewart, do immediately pay the Amount thereof to Messrs. Tulloh, Jervis, & Brodie, who are authorized by CAPT. ROBERT MUNRO, the sole executor to his Estate to grant the necessary releases.

Fort St. George, 5th August 1797,

Advertisement.

THE COMMITTEE of the Male Asylum Lottery publish the following List of unclaimed Prizes in the 1st and 2d ASYLUM LOTTERY for the benefit of those interested, and at the same time give Notice that if not presented in the course of three Months from the date, the amount will be appropriated to the Repairs of the Public Roads.

List of the Unclaimed Tickets in the 1st Lottery.

No. 1929 Prize 10 in first Class.
2712 ditto 10 ditto,
2748 ditto 10 ditto,
1935 ditto 20 in third Class,
2754 ditto 20 ditto,
4919 ditto 20 ditto,
5039 ditto 20 ditto,
5667 ditto 20 ditto,
6625 ditto 40 ditto,
7782 ditto 20 ditto.

List of the Unclaimed Tickets in the 2d Lottery.

No. 2603 Prize 15 1st Class.
783 ditto 25 2d ditto,
4133 ditto 25 ditto,
4217 ditto 25 ditto,
4218 ditto 25 ditto,
4394 ditto 25 ditto,
8620 ditto 25 ditto,
8890 ditto 25 ditto,
9803 ditto 25 ditto,
2601 ditto 25 ditto,
2921 ditto 25 ditto.

The Payment of the Prizes in the last Lottery, will commence on Thursday the 17th Instant, at the Carnatick Bank, from 10 till 1 o'clock, in the Forenoon.

LANE and HEEFKE,
Agents.

Fort St. George: 4th August, 1797.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT MAJOR TREDWAY CLARKE, as Commanding Officer of a Detachment of the 2nd Battalion of Artill[illegible]hino-poly, has taken possession of the [illegible] effects of *Lieut. John Bettson*, of the said [illegible] deceased.—any Person legally authori[illegible] received the same, will on appli[illegible] to the said Major Tredway Clarke be put in imme[illegible] ate possession of the said Effects.

[illegible]hinopoly. 31st July, 1797.

To be sold.

AT THE HOUSE
OF
CAPTAIN DAWKINS,
IN THE FORT,

	Pags.
CLARET from Brown and Whitford, per dozen,	8
Claret from Bell and Ewart, per dozen,	8
Claret from Brown and Wilkinson, per dozen,	8
Pale Ale in Butts,	24
Porter in Hogsheads,	12
Pale Ale in Hogsheads,	12
Small Beer, from the House Shoe Brew house, in Hogsheads,	12

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Brown & Ashton,
AT THIER ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, next, 10th Inst.
At 11 o'Clock
THE FOLLOWING
IRONMONGERY,
Made up by Express order for this
MARKET,
Viz.

DOOR Locks, Brass and Iron, a great variety of
BOLTS,
WITH
Brass Knobs,
TO MATCH THE LOCKS,
HOOKS & HINGES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
Chest, Bureau, and Drawer,
LOCKS,
of different Sorts,
Hammers, Pinoers Oval Ad zes.
AND
Sundry other Articles,

*** Gentlemen who are now building may furnish themselves with the above Articles on very moderate terms.

For Private Sale,

THE Elegant and well chosen Investments Imported by Captain Smith, Mr. Herbert Purser, and Mr. Richardson Chief Officer of the Minerva,

Will be exposed for Sale,
BY
Wright Hurst and Branson, as soon as landed, they consist Chiefly of the following Articles. Old Hock, Perry, Port, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Ale and Porter, Hams, Cheeses Pickles, Sauces, Oil, Mustard.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
AT HIS ROOMS
This day WEDNESDAY, the 9th August,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
A PAIR OF HANDSOME BLACK
ACHEEN HORSES,
That have been drove in a Phæton.
A SMALL
ACHEEN HORSE,
A LARGE
Bay Saddle Horse,
Sound and quiet.
ALSO

One Elegant new Bengal Palankeen with Moons, One Large Billiard Table, Balls Maces and Quees complete, One Double Bareled Gun [illegible] Richards, Four views from Cooks voyages in [illegible]gant Gilt Frames, Twelve views in Scotland, Twelve views in Calcutta, Three Ditto of the Cape [illegible] Good Hope, Twelve D[illegible] hot Water Pl[illegible] a quantity of Long C[illegible] Dimi[illegible]lins.

Mocha Coffee,

IN FRAZILS,
Fresh and of the first Quality,
ENQUIRE OF
Mr. Dennison,
AT
Messrs. Kindersly Watts and Co.

To be sold by Public Auctiou,
By Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS ROOMS,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On THURSDAY, the 10th. Instant,
AT 11 O,CLOCK.
AN INVOICE OF
HOSERY,
CONSISTING OF

BOYS Cotton Hose,—Womens ditto,—Mens ditto,—Ribbed ditto,—Womens Silk ditto ditto,—Laced ditto,—Mens Emb-roidred ditto.

ALSO
The remainder of CUTLERY advertised in the last Courier,
AND
A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

J. Dobbin,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends that he is now receving the picking of Captain BURROW'S of the BRITANNIAS INVESTMENT, as also Mr. LOCKNEIS, chief Officer of the KING GEORGE, and Mr. BARKER chief Officer of the Ceres.

8th August 1797.

N. B. COFFEE in maund Bags at 5 Pagodas each.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By J. L. Heefke.
AT HIS ROOMS,
On FRIDAY next, 11th Instant.
At 11 o'Clock.
THE REMAINDER OF THE
MADEIRA WINE,
IN
BOTTLES,
WARRANTED FOUR YEARS OLD
ALSO
Twenty Dozens,
OF
VERY FINE
OLD BRANDY,
ALSO

A New Carpet, from the Northward, thirty feet by twenty, some Ironmongery & a variety of other Articles.

Europe Investment.

Bold & Riordon,

MOST Respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public in general,

THAT THEY ARE NOW RECEIVING
A WELL ASSORTED
INVESTMENT,
PURCHASED FROM
Captain Boulderson,
OF THE
Marquis of Landsdown Indiamen,
WHCIH WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
At their House in Fort St. George: and at their Shop at Arnee, as soon as possible.

Gilman & Evans.

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public that they are now receving the INVESTMENT of Mr. ADDERLY bought on the BRITANNIA. Consisting of all kind of [illegible]e Goods. Supplies of the same to be had [illegible]r Shop at TRICHINOPOLY.

The STRANGE CONSTITUTION and PROPERTIES of Some HUMAN BODIES.

COLONEL Townshend, a gentlemen of humanity and integrity, had for many years been afflicted with a nephrictic complaint, his illness increasing, and his Strength decaying, he came from Bristol to Bath in a litter, in autumn, and lay at the Bell Inn. Dr. Baynard and I (Dr. Cheyne) were called to him, and attended him twice a day, but his vomitings continuing still incessant and obstinate against all remedies, we despaired of his recovery. While he was in this condition, he sent for us one morning; we waited on him, with Mr. Skrine, his apothecary. We found his senses clear, and his mind calm: his nurse and several servants were about him. He told us he had sent for us, to give him some account of an odd sensation he had for some time observed and felt in himself; which was, that, composing himself, he could die or expire when he pleased, and yet by an effort, or some how, he could come to life again; which he had sometimes tried before he sent for us. We heard this with surprise; but as it was not to be accounted for from common principles, we could hardly believe the fact as he related it, much less give any account of it; unless he should please to make the experiment before us, which we were unwilling he should do, lest, in his weak condition he might carry it too far: he continued to talk very distinctly and sensibly, above a quarter of an hour, about this surprising sensation, and insisted so much on our seeing the trial made, that we were at last forced to comply. We all three felt his pulse first; it was distinct, though small and thready; and his heart had its usual beating. He composed himself on his back, and lay in a still posture some time; while I held his right hand, Dr. Baynard laid his hand on his heart, and Mr. Skrine held a clear Looking-Glass to his mouth. I found his pulse sink gradually till at last I could not feel any, by the most exact and nice touch, Dr. Baynard could not feel the least motion in his heart, nor Mr. Skrine the least soil of breath on the bright mirror he held to his mouth then each of us, by turns, examined his arm, heart and breath, but could not, by the nicest scrutiny, discover the least symptom of life in him, We reasoned a long time about this odd appearance as well as we could, and all of us judging it inexplicable and unaccountable, and finding he still continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had indeed carried the experiment too far, and at last were satisfied he was actually dead, and were just ready to leave him. This continued about half an hour. As we were going away, we observed some motion about the body, and, upon examination found his pulse and the motion of his heart gradually returning; he began to breathe gently, and speak softly: we were all astonished to the last degree at this unexpected change, and after some further conversation with him and among ourselves, went away fully satisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but confounded and puzzled, and not able to form any rational scheme that might account for it. *Cheyne's Eng. Mal.*

FATHER MAYLAN,

TO HIS BELOVED FLOCK, THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THE DIOCESE OF CORK.

The following address was circulated by the above Pastor, on hearing of the FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND.

" At a moment of such general alarm and consternation, it is a duty I owe to you, my beloved Flock to recall to your minds the sacred principles of loyalty, allegiance and good order, that must direct your conduct on such an awful occasion. Charged as I am by that blessed Saviour, whose birth, with grateful hearts, we on this day Solemnise, with the care of your souls; interested beyond expression in your temporal and eternal welfare, it is incumbent on me to exhort you to that peaceable demeanour; which must ever mark his true and faithful disciples.

" *Loyalty to the Sovereign* and *respect* for the *Constituted authorities* have been always the prominent features in the *Christian character:* and by patriotism, and obedience to the established form of Government, have our ancestors been distinguished at times and under circumstances very different from these in which we have the happiness to live, for blessed be God, we are no longer strangers in our native land, no longer excluded from the benefit, of the happy Constitution under which we live, no longer s[illegible]arated by odious distinctions from our fellow subjects, to our Gracious Sovereign we are [illegible]und by the concuring principles of gratitude [illegible] to our fellow citizens by mutual interest and Christian Charity.

" Under these circumstances, it is obvious what line of conduct you are to adopt if the invaders who are said to be on our coasts, should make good their landing, and attempt to penetrate into our country: to allure you to a cooperation with their views, they will not fail to make specious professions, that their only object is to *emancipate* you from the pretended tyranny under which *you* groan; and to restore you those rights, of which they will say you are deprived.

" You my good people, whom I particularly address, who are strangers to passing occurances, had you known in what manner they fulfilled similar promises in the countries into which, on the faith of them they gained admittance, you would learn caution from their credulity, and distrust men who have trampled on all Laws, human and divine. Germany, Flanders, Italy, Holland, to say nothing of their own, once the happiest, now the most miseable country in the world, can attest the irreparable ruin, desolation and destruction occasioned by French fraternity.

" Be not deceived by the *lure, of equlizing* of property, which they will hold out to you, as they did to the abovementioned people; for the POOR, instead of getting any part of the spoil of the RICH, *were robbed of their own little pittance.*

" Be not then imposed on by their professions; they come only to rob, plunder, and destroy. Listen not to their agitating abettors in this country, who endeavour by every means, to corrupt your principles; but join heart and hand, with all the virtuous and honest members of the community, who have come forward with distinguished Patriotism, as well to resist the invading foe, as to counteract the insiduous machinations of the domestic enemies and unnatural children, who are seeking to bring on their native country the train of untold evils that flow from Anarchy and confusion.—Obey the laws that protect you in your persons and properties—reverence the Magistrate intrusted with their execution, and display your readiness to give him every assistance in your power.

" Act thus, my beloved bretheren, from a principle of conscience, and you will thereby insure the favour of your God, and the approbation of all good men, whereas a contrary conduct will draw down inevitable Ruin on you here, and eternal misery hereafter.

" I shall conclude with this simple reflection —if the sway of our impious invaders were here established, *you would not* beloved people, *enjoy the comfort of celebrating this auspicious day* with gladness and thanksgiving.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY,—*6th March.*

THANKS TO SIR JOHN JERVIS,

Earl SPENCER, in a speech of the highet panegyric on the late important Victory over the Spaniards, said, that Sir JOHN had atchieved one of the most splendid actions, that the annals of his or any other country had ever experienced. He entered not minutely into the detail, but wished their Lordships to understand the modesty of the Commander's account concealed that great and glorious conduct, which ranked him among the first Naval Commanders that this country ever witnessed. Having dwelt upon this subject for some time, he said he should move the highest honour thir Lordships could bestow on so brave a Commander, and so brave a Fleet. It was, that the thanks of the House should be conveyad by the LORD CHANCELLOR to Sir JOHN JERVIS, for his Brilliant and decided Victory over the Spanish Fleet, on the 14th of February, 1797.

The Duke of BEDFORD thought the motion should go much further. His opinion was that some distinguished mark of Royal favour should be conferred on the victorious Commander, and that an Address to HIS MAJESTY on this subject would be highly proper. It was not without precedent.

Lord GRENVILLE hinted that conferring dignities was the sole prerogative of the Crown.

The Duke of BEDFORD them mentioned that the motion should be STRONGER—that it should express the great superiority of the Spanish over the British fleet, and by that means convey the strongest sense that Parliament could give.

Earl SPENCER had no objection to any thing which could add to the high opinion which this country entertains of the gallant Admiral's conduct. He desired the noble Duke to frame his amendment.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, he saw in this amendment a kind of side wind blow against His Majesty's Ministers, as if they had not a sufficient force in the Mediterranean to encounter the enemy. It was a kind of insidious reflection on the Admiralty, arising from the success of our fleet against the combined and common enemy to civilized Government. The motion, as made by the noble Earl, contained the MULTUM IN PARVO—to add to its words, would be to diminish its eulogium.

The Duke of CLARENCE paid the highest compliments to Sir JOHN JERVIS. He said he was the BEST OFFICER in HIS MAJESTY's service. He was witness to his abilities—he admired his talents and he thought that any addition or amendation to what the Noble Earl had moved was unnecessary.

Lord HOOD in an energeric speech bore testimony to Sir JOHN's great naval merit. He said that in the emergency of the moment the Admiral saw a favourable opportunity. He availed himself of it, and [illegible] that which will ever remain an action of glory as well as of suprize in the naval annals of this country. His Lordship added, that he had the honour to command a number of these brave men whose names he saw among the list of killed and wounded.

After a variety of *observations* on the subject, which it is impossible to detail, it was at length agreed, that the Motion, with the amendment of GREAT SUPERIORITY of the the Spanish Fleet, should be adopted, and the Thanks of the House to Sir JOHN JERVIS, and to the Flag Officers, mentioning them by name, and the Captains, Officers, and Seamen of the victoriou fleet, were voted accordingly.

CAPTURE.

OF TWO FRENCH FRIGATES.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 18, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. to Mr. Nepean, dated Royal George at Sea, March 10, 1797.

I am now to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that on the 7th. inst. Sir Harry Neale, in the St. Fiorenzo, recaptured the Cynthia brig, from Lisbon to Poole, laden with fruit, which had been taken eight days before by a privateer brig. On the 8th. inst. the Impetueux captured La Vatout a small cutter privateer, armed with muskets, having 28 men on board, and only one day from Brest. In the afternoon of that day, the wind coming to the Northward, I bore up for Ushant, and detached the St. Fiorenzo and Nymphe to look into Brest; and I have the satisfaction to inform their Lordships, that, on the St. Fiorenzo and Nymphe's returning to join the squadron, they fell in with and captured La Resistance and La Constance, French frigates. The taking these ships does Sir Harry Neale, with Captain Cooke, and their officers, and men, the highest honour, and I hope their skilful and spirited conduct will meet their Lordship's approbation, as I warmly feel they have merited my particular thanks. Herewith you will also receive a copy of Sir Harry Neale's letter to me on this occasion.

MY LORD, St. Fiorenzo, at Sea, March 9, 1797.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that after having (agreeable to your direction) with the assistance of Captain Cooke, of his Majesty's ship La Nymphe, under my orders, reconnoitered the enemy's force in the Outer Road of Brest harbour, Captain Cooke informed me he saw two ships to the Westward, standing in for Brest; in consequence of which we tacked, and made sail, close on a wind, for the purpose of gaining the weather gage, which being with ease accomplished, we bore down upon the ships together, having ascertained them to be two French frigates; and as we were not more than two or three leagues from Point St. Mathew's, with a leading wind out of Brest, and the French fleet in sight from our tops, it was an object of great importance to be as decisive as possible in our mode of attack. As the largest ship was the headmost, we both engaged her very warmly, at the distance of about 40 yards, and compelled her to surrender, after a short resistance. By this time the smaller frigate had arrived up, and being immediately attacked by both ships in the same manner as the former, her resistance, though better made, was not long: she struck her colours about nine o'clock A. M. The whole of the action was a running fight, and did not last more than half an hour.

I have great pleasure in expressing to your Lordihip that I feel particularly obliged to my friend. Captain Cooke, for his judicious and active conduct during the time we jointly engaged the enemy, I have long known his abilities and zeal for the service, and am happy to have this opportunity of testifying it both as an act grateful to myself, and as a duty I owe to his Majesty's service.

I should be wanting in gratitude to all my officers and ship's company, if I did not acknowledge myself much indebted to them for their steady zeal, and the assistance I received from them during the action. Lieutenants Durell, Farnall, and Renwick, Mr. Kitcatt the Master, and Lieutenant Caruthers, the Officer of Marines, are particularly entitled to my thanks for their activity at their different stations. Mr. Durell, my first Lieutenant, who has been an Officer 18 years, merits my warmest recommendation. And it is with equal pleasure I express myself obliged to the officers and ship's company of La Nymphe; Captain Cooke speaks of the assistance he received from them in terms highly to their honour, and in particular of Lieutenants Irvine, Lawrence, Mr. Dyer, the Master, and Lieutenant Campbell, the Marine Officer. In mentioning them to your Lordship I comply with their Captain's wish. I beg your Lordship will mention Lieutenant Durell and Lieutenant Ir. vine to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as officers deserving of the highest commendation.

The ships taken are La Resistance, commanded by Monsieur Montagne, mounting 48 guns, 18-pounders on her main-deck, and manned with 345 men. She is only six months old, built upon a new construction, and is in every respect one of the finest frigates the French had, and certainly the largest, measuring 45 feet beam. The other frigate La Constance, commanded by Tonsieur Desauney, mounting 24 9-pounders upon the main-deck, and manned with 189 men; she is two years old, and a very fine ship. These are two of the frigates which landed troops in Wales. It is a pleasing circumstance to have completed the failure of that expedition. I am particularly happy to inform your Lordship that neither the St. Fiorenzo or La Nymphe have had any men killed or wounded, or the ships hurt. The St. Fior[illegible] having received two shot in her [illegible] Resistance had ten men killed, the [illegible] Lieutenant and eight men wounded. La [illegible]ance had eight men killed and [illegible]

[illegible] have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

H. NEALE.

THE TIMES.

From 25th MARCH, to 5th APRIL,

The BANK has again discounted very freely since Saturday last; in consequence of which the discount on Exchequer Bills has fallen from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

Sherwood House, late the property of Mr. NANTES, partner in the House of Mr. MUILMAN, and Co. was sold on Monday for 1660 guineas. Considering Mr. CHRISTIE's fanciful desciption of it, the place certainly sold cheap. He says, in his Catalogue—that " *the Villa is situated on an elevated bank of the Thames, whose silver surface reflects the simple elegant elevation of the building, The approach to the Eating-room is through folding doors, into a Conservatory, forty feet by sixteen, imparting to the dwelling all the genial warmth of the* ORIENTAL *or* OCCIDENTAL *climates, and diffusing at pleasure through the apartments the perfume of the most odoriferous plants.*" This description must convince Mr. SHERIDAN how little he knew of the art of *Puffing*, when he wrote the *Critic*.

The net Produce of the Taxes for the Year ending 5th January, 1797:—

		£	s.	d.
Customs, Excise, and Stamps		11,259,340	18	6
Incidents,		1,928,463	11	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Duties per annum,	1794	166,83	0	0
———	1794	813,868	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$
———	1795	1,332,794	19	$4\frac{1}{4}$
———	1796	604,644	9	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total		16,110,925	3	1

On Tuesday afternoon the Duke of PORTLAND dispatched a Messenger to the KING at Windsor, requesting his MAJESTY's attendance in town on that evening. The message was so pressing and unexpected, that the ROYAL FAMILY set off soon after, unattended even by the usual escort of dragoons. They arrived at Buckingham House a little before eight o'clock, and immediately a Privy Council was held, at which the Duke of PORTLAND, Lord CHATHAM, and some few other Lords attended. It broke up about ten.

From the circumstance of the KING having been sent for in such urgent haste, which obliged him to travel by night, it may be supposed that the business was of extreme importance. It certainly related to the AFFAIRS of IRELAND, which we are much afraid are getting worse and worse. HIS MAJESTY signed several Bills and other Papers; and at 12 o'clock at night Mr. *Marriott*, an Irish Messenger was sent off with Dispatches to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with orders to proceed with the utmost expedition, and to take 4 horses throughout the journey.

Circumstanced as Ireland now is, it is rather a misfortune at the present moment that there are not more superior abilities in the Office of the Home Department to conduct the Correspondence. Mr. NEPEAN's loss as Secretary, is every day more and more felt.

Yesterday a GENERAL QUARTERLY COURT was held at the India-House, when it was resolved to renew the application to Administration for a Sinking fund; and several papers respecting the private credit of the NABOB of ARCOT, were ordered to be printed. The Court adjourned at 4 o'clock, *sine die.*

The Irish Papers have fallen into the same error as some of our own in calling Sir JOHN JERVIS, Baron *St. Vincent's.* The fact is, that the Patent of Peerage of the dignity of Viscount has been sent out to Lisbon, for Sir JOHN JERVIS to fill up *with the title he chooses to assume.*

The King of PRUSSIA has ordered an army of 60,000 men to march to the Rhine, but his views still remain doubtful. The elector Palatine has given orders to all his troops to join the Imperial army. The Elector of Saxony seems undetermined, but *the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel* arms in concert with his Prussian Majesty.

The King of PRUSSIA has just comprehended the City of Frankfort in the line of neutrality. The Duke of BRUNSWICK has, it is said, a very powerful ascendancy over his Prussian Majesty.

Buonaparte continues to lay the States of Italy under contribution. Besides payment of two millions by the *Grand Duke* of *Tuscany*, as the price of evacuating Leghorn, and of the same sum by Genoa, Venice will be obliged to follow the same example, while the King of *Sardinia* furnishes the French armies with arms and ammunition.

The Fortune privateer has captured a Spanish Polacre, from the Havannah, worth 10,000l. and carried her into Bermuda.

In consequence of the very important investigation now pursuing for a strict enquiry into the actual state of the finances of the country, the *retrenchments* which MAY be made in future, and the arrears due from every public office, an order has been sent from the Treasury to the different departments under Government for a state of their accounts, and for an estimate of their perquisites and fees.

List of the Minority in the House of Lords on the Earl of *Albemarle's* motion for an enquiry into the conduct of the Navy.

Duke of Norfolk,	Earl of Suffolk.
Duke of Bedford,	Earl [illegible],
Marquis of Lansdown,	Earl of Scarborough,
Marquis of Abercorn,	Earl of Carlisle,
Earl of Guildford,	Lord Holland,
Earl of Albemarle,	Lord King,
Earl Fitzwilliam,	Lord Say and Sele.

Mr. GRATTAN and Mr. EGAN.

The following is ſome Account of the perſonalities that paſſed between Mr. Grattan and Mr. Egan, in the Debate upon the Lord Lieutenant's Meſſage:—

Mr. Grattan, on replying to what had fallen from Mr. Egan, ſaid, the unkind expreſſions which he had applied to the Gentlemen who conſtituted the Adminiſtration of Lord Fitzwilliam, ſhould not make him (Mr. Grattan) forget the gratitude he owed that Hon. Gentleman for the unlimited ſupport which he had given to that Adminiſtration. It was ſo common for the ſame man who ſupported a Miniſter when in the zenith of his power, to abuſe him when he became an Ex-miniſter, that it was an offence which ought not to cancel gratitude. Among the many things which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, he had given him to the guillotine. He knew not whether the Hon. Gentleman was prophetic; but if ſo, he would rather *die a Freeman*, than *live a Slave!* He could not help obſerving, that when he looked at the Hon. Gentleman, and heard him talk of guillotines, he thought he ſaw the Executioner.

Mr. Egan adverted in warmth to the expreſſions of Mr. G. He never ſupported that Right Hon. Gentleman; he never made him the idol of his adulation, as others had done: he knew, that when he ſat on the oppoſite ſide, in office, he ſcarcely ſpoke to him: he conceived himſelf to be ſerving his country, and not following the leader of a party and his friends, who, by their low ambition, had degraded the Adminiſtration of a late Viceroy. The Right Hon. Gentleman was once looked up to for important ſervices and high talents; but in his diſappointment of power he conducted himſelf treacherouſly.

Mr. Hutchinson called Mr. Egan to order.

Mr. Grattan diſclaimed any idea of giving offence, or of being perſonal to the Hon. Member in what he had before ſaid: he deſpiſed anſwering his abuſe: he was above a conteſt with the Learned Member; *but, if he threw himſelf in the way, he had no objection to tread on him.* He begged to tell him, that ſwaggering was no proof of ſpirit; it was the artifice of a *bully*—a doubtful courage to frighten away fear. In the glow and fury of his face, he thought he ſaw *a black ſoul in tortures!* He was not great in ſtature, but he found no lack of hardihood in himſelf. Mr. Grattan concluded with the following lines of Shakeſpeare:

> There is no terror Cauſſius, in your threats
> For I am arm'd ſo ſtrong in honeſty,
> That they paſs by me as the idle wind,
> Which I reſpect not!

LONDON CHRONICLE.

April 4th 1797.

General *Euſtache*, who has been arreſted at Dover, was one of the moſt active agents of the American inſurrection, when he acquired the confidence of *M. de la Fayette*, who conducted him to France, and procured him a commiſſion in the French ſervice. At the breaking out of the revolution, he was therefore ripe and ready to act ſome prominent part on the revolutionary ſtage. At the time when the army of the Convention threatened Holland, he proceeded to the Hague, and openly preached in that city revolution principles. He was arreſted by order of the *Grand Penſſionary*, but ſhortly after releaſed at the requeſt of the Miniſter of the United States in Holland. On his return to the Conventional Army, he wrote an inſolent letter to the Grand Penſionary, wherein he threatened him with ſevereſt revenge, in caſe the French ſhould render themſelves maſters of the country. He is a man of no mean talents, and ſpeaks Engliſh and French with equal facility. He is an enthuſiaſtic democrat, and an emiſſary of the *Gallico Propaganda*. We have no doubt, but that he is an agent of the Executive Directory, and it is probably for this reaſon, that he was arreſted at Dover, at the moment when he was going to give his conſtituents an account of his miſſion.

The infamous *Puyſaye*, who was ſtated in ſome of the Paris Papers to have been arreſted at Laval, has very prudently recroſſed the Channel, and has ſheltered himſelf from the perſecution of his enemies in France, though not from the cenſure of his antagoniſts in this country, who remember the fate of the unfortunate *Sombreuil.*

In the year 1793, when the Engliſh and Spaniſh ſquadrons were at Toulon, Capt. Nelson, on ſeeing the latter maœuvre, ſaid—"*If we ſhould ever happen to have a war with Spain, I would not heſitate a moment with* an Engliſh Sixty-four *to attack* a Spaniſh three-decker, *and be ſure to take her.*" This gallant officer ſhewed in the action of the 14th Ult. that he was as good as his word.

The Oppoſition Prints being hard preſſed to point out the means of obtaining a ſpeedy and honourable Peace, on which they are conſtantly deſcanting in looſe and deſultory language, now inform us, that Peace can be [illegible] "*by our* [illegible] *it, and by ſending an Am*[illegible] *powers ſome what ſuperior to thoſe of a letter carrier.*" But let them explain the nature of theſe *ſuperior powers*, and tells us, that they are to extend to the ceſſion of Belgium, leaving Holland under the deſpotic influence of France; or, in other words to the giving up of our continental trade, or rendering it totally dependent on the moſt dangerous and moſt invidious Government.

The Abbe Edgeworth, who attended Louis XVI. at the Scaffold, is preparing a publication for the preſs, relative to the laſt moments of that unhappy Monarch.

The French Papers tell us, that a Lady, upon retiring to reſt, very plainly diſcovered the feet of a man under her bed. She inſtantly ran out of the room, and having double-locked the door, went to alarm the Police. In the mean time, the thief not being able to eſcape from his confinement, took the reſolution of undreſſing himſelf, and going into the bed. When the Lady, attended by the Magiſtrate, returned to her apartment, her ſurprize was only equalled by her reſentment. "What's the meaning of this?" ſaid the Officer. "Sir," ſaid the man, "I know no more than you, unleſs it is that *Madame* does not chooſe I ſhould ſleep any longer with her, My dear I am ſorry it does not ſuit you any longer." In the mean time, he dreſſed himſelf, and took leave with great *ſang froid;* while all the Lady could obtain from the Judge, was a maxim of juriſprudence. "Madame," ſaid he, "Thieves are reputed innocent till their guilt is proved; but Women are acknowledged to be changeable and revengeful."

Yeſterday *James Hitchin* was brought to the Public-office, Bow-ſtreet, charged with *ſtealing the tail* from one of the cream-coloured horſes, the property of His Majesty. It appeared that the priſoner *had pulled out a hair at a time*, ſo that the animal is completely disfigured, and that he had ſold the hair for 5s. He was committed for trial.

By an old, but an exiſting Law, the firſt of Queen Mary, c. 6. explained by an Act of the 2d of Philip and Mary, c. 10 Government are empowered to rate and legalize any Foreign Currency in England by Proclamation, and ſuch money, when proclaimed, is protected like Engliſh money, againſt falſification, &c. This Law originated from the union of the Crowns of England and Spain in 1553, and the conſequent influx of Spaniſh money. But its proviſions are conſidered as permanent by Blackstone.

The concluſion of Lord Hood's ſpeech in the Houſe of Lords, on Thurſday night, did honor to his feelings:—He ſaid, "That he was happy in this opportunity of impreſſing upon their Lordſhips that *he had not been indifferent to being thrown upon the ſhelf* in the preſent ſtate of the country, for whilſt he had a foot to ſtand upon, and his mental faculties were unimpaired, it would have been his pride to have been employed to the end of the war, had he been ſo permitted; it had, however, been otherwiſe decreed; and as he was inclined to conclude for wiſe and beneficial purpoſes to the ſtate, it became him, conſiſtent with his feelings of duty, ſilently to ſubmit, *irkſome as it was*, without complaining."

Mr. Church, formerly *Member of Parliament* for Wendover, has chartered a ſhip, in which he fails this week, with his Lady and family, for America.

A fine veſſel, name the Eurydice, built for the *Eaſt-India* Company, was a few days ſince launched at Cheſter.

The proclamations iſſued by the reſpective Governors of our Islands, notifying the War with *Spain*, has been productive of the greateſt exertions of ſpirit and activity amongſt individuals in fitting out Privateers againſt the Spaniſh trade.—Three valuable Prizes had been carried into the *Bermudas*, and the higheſt expectations were entertained that theſe were only the prelude to greater acquiſtions. The crippled ſtate in which Admiral Harvey's Victory muſt have left the Spanish Armaments in the Weſtern Seas, will facilitate the operations of our adventurers from the Wets-India Islands.

By advices from *Nova Scotia* it appears, that the detention in the *Cheſapeak* of a number of veſſels of different Nations, by two French Frigates, had occaſioned the greateſt diſcontent and reſentment throughout the United States of America againſt France; and two Engliſh Ships of War, the *Aſia*, of 64guns, and a Frigate, had ſailed for that quarter from *Halifax.*—We may, of courſe, ſafely entertain an expectation that they will ſhortly give a good account of the French force, a circumſtance which cannot but prove highly grateful to the Americans, conſidering the preſent ſituation in which that Country ſtands with reſpect to France.

Porstmouth April 1.

Arrived the Shannon frigate from Milford, with 11 ſail of tranſports, having 1400 French priſoners on board, being what were landed in Wales.

Admiral Nelson has preſented to the Corporation of Norwich the ſword of the Spaniſh Rear Admiral commanding the San Joſeph on the 14th of February, which ſtruck to hi[illegible]ty's ſhip, Captain.

Dunkirk, March, 16.—The[illegible] rived in this Port a great quantity of Tran[illegible] completely equipped, from *Boulogne* and [illegible] There are at preſent in the Harbour 40 [illegible] ready to ſet ſail on the firſt ſignal: ten Batta[illegible] ons of Infantry are already embarked, and ſlee[illegible] on board: ten more Battalions from the neighbouring Garriſons, are to proceed thither in a ſhort time; and it is believed, that after they have embarked, the Expedition will ſet ſail.

The quantity of arms and ammunition of all kinds which have been carried on board, portend vaſt projects. The Tranſports with Troops on board are commanded by a General of Diviſion and two Generals of Brigade.

Brest, March 10.—Citizen Castanier; who went on the laſt Expedition to England, returned to *Breſt* with his Frigate; but the two others which were under his command have not been ſo fortunate: they were taken at the diſtance of four leagues fram *Fort Bertheaume*, ſituated at the entrance of the neck of the Harbour of *Breſt*.

Bologna, Feb. 23.—There has been held here a Congreſs, which will give riſe to much conjecture.

General Buonaparte, on his return from *Tolentina* found at *Bologna* the Marquis Luchesini, the King of Prussia's Miniſter; the Marquis Manfredini, the Chief Councellor to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and Gen. Clarke, Although the former was going to *Lucca* to his wife and children, no one thinks that this *rencontre* has been the effect of chance. What confirms it is, the long conference which the Marquis Lucchessini had with General Buonaparte, after the Congreſs. The object of the Marquis Manfredini's Journey is not known, Some ſay that he is come to intercede for the Pope—others, that he has made propoſals from the Court of *Vienna*, though he is not perſonally agreeable to that Court, General Clarke's preſence at the Congreſs ſeems to ſtrengthen this opinion.

MILAN, March 11.

According to letters from Rome, of the 4th inſt. all the gold and ſilver plate that can be ſpared, is to be carried to the mint, within the ſpace of three days. Fifty-nine waggons laden with 2,000,000 Roman crowns, and 50 ſaddle-horſes have been ſent from thence to Toligno, and delivered to the Chief Treaſurer of the French army.

ITALY, March 8.

On the ſame day (Feb. 19) on which *Buonaparte* and the Envoys from the Pope ſigned the Treaty of Peace at Tolentini, Cardinal *Matthei* ſent the following letter by a Courier to M. *Buſca*, the Papal Secretary of State;

"Peace is ſigned, but the conditions are beyond expreſſion rigorous, and reſemble more the capitulalion of a beſieged city than a treaty of peace. This the conqueror himſelf has more than once confeſſed; and to this moment have I trembled for the Holy Father, and for the State. Rome and our Religion are now, however, ſaved by the greateſt ſacrifices that have ever been made. We ſhall arrive ſoon after the Courier."

Accordingly, on the 12d, the Papal Envoys returned, and the next day the Peace was ratified by the Pope and the College of Cardinals, and the ratification ſent to Paris.

MORNING HERALD,

March—24.

Our advices from Genoa, dated February 9. ſtate that the King of Sardinia had juſt cauſed *his brother*, the Duke d' Aoste, to be apprehended, on a charge of having had a ſhare in the conſpiracy, of having ſought to put himſelf at the head of the diſcontented Nobles, for ſeizing on the city and citadel of Turin, and of intending to declare himſelf Regent of the Kingdom.

Ms. Pinckney, the AMERICAN MINISTER at Paris, having received orders to quit the territories of the French Republic, *has actually taken his departure accordingly.* WAR between theſe two Powers may therefore be conſidered as inevitable.

There is no truth in the report that was circulated in ſeveral of the public prints, reſpecting Lord *Lauderdale* having relinquiſhed every idea of proſecuting his claim at the Bar of the Houſe of Peers. On the contrary, his Lordſhip is firmly reſolved to have the buſineſs inveſtigated, and diſcuſſed in the moſt ſolemn manner.

We mentioned in our Paper ſame days ſince, *that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales had ſignified, that his ſupport of* Administration *was no longer to be depended on.* We have reaſon to know that this was done ſoon after his offer [illegible] go to Ireland had been declined, though in a [illegible]ner the moſt reſpectful to the Prince.

I[illegible] are to judge from circumſtances that have [illegible]ce happened, the *Prince of Wales* has now [illegible]*nly joined the Standard of* Opposition. On [illegible]urday laſt, his Royal Highneſs gave a gra[illegible] inner, at which were preſent Mr. Fox, Mr [illegible]ſkine, Lord William Ruſſel, the Dukes of [illegible]ſolk and Devonſhire, and Earl M[illegible]oira. It [illegible] ſaid to be the feaſt of reconciliation, and a[illegible]livion of all former jealouſies.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Bedford are alſo reconciled.

Private Letters from Madrid, of the 10th [illegible] contain an account of ſome diſturbances in Ca[illegible]nia: and other Letters of the 18th, mention, [illegible]at War had been *declared* by that Court *againſt* [illegible]ortugal, and that orders has been iſſued for r[illegible]ng 30,000 men in Caſti[illegible] [illegible] Galicia.

BANK NOTES.

All the leading men in the great manufacturing towns, have advertiſed that they will take Bank of England and Country Bank Bills, as uſual.—The country papers, which arrived in town on Saturday, contained numerous advertiſements to that effect.

A Letter from Briſtol, March 3.—"The Bank of England's temporary ſtoppage of caſh for their notes, had at firſt an electric ſhock here, but it only continued for a few hours. All the merchants and other men of property ſoon rallied round the throne of public credit, placed in the Bank of England. We expected ſome of the French banditti here, as well as at Milford. But hitherto they have diſappointed us. I aſſure you, however, ſhould they come, they will meet with a very warm reception.

GIBRALTAR.

At Gibraltar all was tranquil at the beginning of the month of April, The place had received no new inſult. At St. Roche, there was not even the appearance of a camp. The Spaniards had been occupied ſeveral days with erecting two batteries in the center of the bay, which being out of the reach of the lines, can only be made to protect the debarkation of troops or ammunition.

The ſhips taken by Sir John Jervis will be, at a moderate computation, a loſs of more than 400,000l. ſterling to *Spain*. What will the pious *Prince of Peace* ſay to this?

By the laſt accounts from Portugal, a Rich Convoy from South America was expected to arrive ſhortly at Cadiz; and, for the purpoſe of ſeeing them ſafe into port, the Spaniſh fleet which Sir John Jervis engaged, failed from Carthagena. It is ſaid, that one of the Ships in the ſaid fleet has *Twelve Millions of Dollars* on board.

SMYRNA.

Letters from Smyrna, mention that two Italian Sailors, being on ſhore at that place, having got intoxicated, unfortunately killed a Janniſſary, on which all the Janniſſary's in the place immediately flew to arms, and marched to the European part of the Town, ſet fire to it, and burnt the whole of it to the Ground, murdering men, women, and Children, and plundering their property, a few only eſcaped; the ſhipping on obſerving the fire on ſhore, and ſuppoſing it to be accidental diſpatched their boats on ſhore to aſſiſt in extinguiſhing it, on their landing they found the wretched few Europeans, who had eſcaped from the maſſacre, and fortunately carried them off.

FRANCE and AMERICA.

The complaints which France makes againſt America relate to a Treaty that took place between the former and the United States, while France was under its old ſyſtem of Government; but, as one of the Contracting Powers has been diſſolved, the Compact of courſe is diſſolved alſo. It does not appear, however, from the frivolous allegations of Citizen Adet, that America eſſentially deviated from that Treaty; but the inſolent and ambitious ſpirit of Republican France, cannot be ſatisfied unleſs every State in which it may be in alliance bends under the imperious countroul of democratic uſurpation.

GENERAL WURMSER.

Bounaparte, in his diſpatch to the Executive Directory, ſays, "I have endeavoured to diſplay the generoſity of a Frenchman towards General Wurmser, who is ſeventy years of age, to whom fortune has been particularly cruel during this campaign; but who has never ceaſed to manifeſt *a conſtancy and a courage which Hiſtory will record.* Surrounded on every ſide, after the battle of Baſſano, and having loſt, at one blow, a part of Tyrol and of his army, he yet dared to hope that he ſhould be able to take refuge at Mantua, from which he was at the diſtance of four or five days journey: he paſſed the Adige, routed one of our advance guards at Cerea, croſſed the Mulineila, and arrived at Mantua. Shut up in this city, he made two or three forties, all of them unfortunate, *though he himſelf commanded every time.* But beſides the very conſiderable obſtacle which our lines of circumvallation preſented to him, augmented by tracts of country which he was obliged to ſurmount, he could only act with ſoldiers diſcouraged by many defeats, and weakened by the peſtilental ſickneſs which prevailed in Mantua. That numurous body of men who always make a point of calumniating the unhappy, will, however, doubtleſs, load Wurmſer with calumny."

PORTSMOUTH.

No[illegible]ces from the Lords of the Admiralty are poſted up a[illegible] Portſmouth, Portſea and Goſport, informing the inh[illegible]ants that all the fireſhips, gun boats, &c. are comple[illegible] equipped, and inviting the people to learn the uſe of [illegible]llery, and go on board theſe craft, in caſe the French ſh[illegible] attempt to invade this kingdom, which according [illegible] the State Paper appears to be a matter ſeriouſly int[illegible]led.

[illegible]parations are making at Cumberland Fort, to lodge re[illegible]ment 1000 ſtrong. The men are to lie in hammocks in the bomb proofs; but this is only to take place [illegible] it becomes certain an invaſion will be attempted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We have to inform B. that the Paragraph he alludes to was cut from a London Paper, and sent us by an unknown Correspondent: it is now in our possession, but we cannot ascertain from *what Paper*, it was taken.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 9th. August, 1797.

THIS MORNING arrived under convoy of His Majesty's Ship Oiseau, the Honorable Company,s Ships, the LORD THURLOW, ROSE, and HILLSBOROUGH from England, but last from the Cape of Good Hope, which they left on the 28th. of June.

PASSENGERS.

HILLSBOROUGH—Mr. and Mrs, MEIN and family—Two Misses DODSON—Miss SEALEY—Messrs. READ, HALL, GAHAGAN, and CAZALET *Writers*.—Messrs. CLAPHAM, GERRARD, FOSTER, REGENAL, READ, and LAUGHFORD *Cadets*.

Messrs. ROBERTSON, COOK, and DEWALL, *Assistant Surgeons*.

ROSE.—.Mrs. HALDANE--Miss LONG--Miss SHAW—Two Misses GALL—*Major* GALL—and *Lieut*. HUBERTSON for Bengal.

Messrs. DUNCAN—BAKER—WIGGINS—and HUME, Cadets for *Bengal*.

Lieut. VAUGHAN and LADY—and Mr. ROCKHEAD, for Madras.

LORD THURLOW — Miss WAHAB — Miss COOPER, Mrs. WILSON—Mr. H. Wilson Sen. Merchant. Messrs. Sherriff — Larkins — and Begsby—Writers for *Madras*.

Mr. WILSON,—Mr. READ,—Mr. LANGFORD, *Cadets*.

ON the 7th Instant arrived His Highness the NABOB's Ship SUCCESS GALLEY, Captain Binny, from Bombay, which she left on the 23d. ultimo.

PASSENGERS.

Lieut. Colonel SPENS and *Lady*—*Major* KIRKPATRICK, Resident at Hydrabad,—and Mr. G. LORE *Surgeon* to the Residency.

BY the arrival of the Ship PHŒNIX, Captain Moore, from AMBOYNA, we derive the following interesting particulars. Capt. Moore left Amboyna on the 24th of May, with Despatches for this Government, and from him we learn the loss of the Honorable Company's Ship OCEAN, Captain Patten, (not on the *Nicobars*) but on the Island of *Kalatoa*, of which the following are the particulars.—

The Ocean, was in company with the ALFRED, TAUNTON CASTLE, CANTON, and BODHAM, and after passing through the Straits of Sunda, they fell in with Siercie's Squadron—to escape was impossible, but by deception.—The Indiamen accordingly hoisted, *Jack, Ensign*, and *Pendant*, and stood after the Enemy, who daunted by Captain Farquarson's *Broad Pendant*, & other *war-like* insignæ, soon hauled their wind and departed.

The Indiamen soon after stood away from the Enemy with a press of sail, and on the next morning, the 1st of February, found themselves near a cluster of Islands, called in Robertson's Chart's, the FLORAS--on one of these *(Kalatoa)* the Ocean struck and remained fast—the Crew however got on shore, except five Seamen, who were drowned. Seven Seamen were murdered by the Malay Inhabitants:—The remainder, with the Officers, having been thirteen days on shore, at length reached Amboyna in Proas hired for that purpose.

The Alfred and Taunton Castle, also struck on the Rocks surrounding Kalatoa, but were got off without material damage.

KALATOA lies in Latitude 7-19 S. and in Longitude 121 East—distance from Amboyna, about 20 leagues.

The INTREPID, Company's Cruiser, and the Phœnix, were despatched from Amboyna in search of the wreck of the Ocean, but having been absent two months, were obliged to return—the strength of the Current not permitting them to make the Island.

CAPTAIN PAKENHAM, in the *Resistance*, and accompanied by the *Amboyna Brig*, LIEUTENANT PULHAM, had taken the Dutch Settlement of MANARDO, where Lieut. Pulham had distinguished himself as a brave and skillful Officer, in cutting out several of the Enemy's, armed Vessels.—We are sorry to add that LIEUT. OAKES of the Resistance, was treacherously murdered by Maalay Chief, on board a Dutch Vessel, of which he had taken possession.

An attempt made by Captain Paken'iam to reduce TERNATE, had not met wit the des red success.

On the 10th. of June the Resistance, a..om panied by the Intrepid, passed the Portuguese Settlement of DELOO, on their way to reduce COUPANG, a Dutch Fort and Factory on the Island of TIMOR.

On the 4th Instant, arrived the *Surprise Galley* from Penang, ~~and on the 7th the~~ Ship *Eliza*, from Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL CRAIG, and his Suite, were to embark on the SUPERB, Capt. Romaine, about the 25th Ultimo, when the Superb would immediately sail from Bombay, for this Presidency and Bengal.

NEW DOCK.

We are authorised to announce to our *Commercial* READERS, that the DOCK, constructed by those persevering and ingenious Artists, FOREMAN and BACON, of CALCUTTA, is now finished, and ready for the reception of shipping. The *length* of the DOCK, from the Gates to the Head is 200 feet, and the *breadth*, in the Gates 42 feet. It is supposed that even in the dry Months, namely, February, March, and April, when the Freshes are out, that there will not be less than 14 feet Water in the Dock.

The manifest utility of the above arduous and expensive undertaking renders comment unnecessary, and we trust that the proprietors of the Dock will benefit accordingly.

On the 31st Ultimo arrived in the Roads, the Britannia Indiaman, last from St. Helena, which she left on the 4th of June, the Britannia, sailed from England, on the 23d of February.

PASSENGERS.

Lieut. aud Mrs. *Mitchell*,—Miss *Vaughan*, Mr. *Latter*, and Mr. *Caruthers*, CADETS.

Extract of a letter dated Cotiangurry 9th June 1797.

" THE out post at Cadolly, I understand will be established tomorrow, and will consist of a Captain's party, and a Lieutenants party is stationoned at Benghaut for the rains.

" *Lieutenant Colonel* Dow, has, I learn, lately been invested with very extensive powers, *to treat with the* PYCHE RAJAH, and peace is confidently talked of.—The Rajah is said to be in a very desponding condition, and his people wavering whether they shall totally desert him, in the miserable situation they are now in, and I think I may venture to prognosticate, that every thing will be adjusted before the *rains are over*.

KING's TROOPS.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS,—20th July, 1797,

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

33d. Regiment—Captain *Walker Elliot*, to be Major, by purchase, vice Cornwallis, who retires, 17th September, 1796.

Lieut. *Henry S. Keating*, to be Captain, vice Elliot, promoted

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The following is a list of the Passengers lately arrived by the Indiamen at Bombay.

HINDOSTAN.

Mr. David Inglis and Mr. Thomas Flower, Writers.—Mr. Charles Gastineau, and Mr. Thomas Moore, Cadets.

ABERGAVENNY.

Miss Anderson,—Captain Cox, of His Majesty's 80th. Regiment of Foot,—Ensign Falla, of His Majesty's 12th. Regiment of Foot,—Mr. William Preeby, and William Walker, Cadets.

WARLEY.

Mr. R. Wallis, Cadet.

NEPTUNE.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Spens,—Mr. Pearson, Writer,—Ensign Skelton,—Mr. Robinson, Cadet,—Mr. Riddie,—Mr. Hector Tulloh, Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. George Dick.

THE THEATRE.

TWO MUSICAL PIECES, of much celebrity, are we hear in preparation for performance.

The reduction in the Price of the Box TICKETS, (a measure which the Managers had hoped would have met with general approbation) has not, we learn, answered the promised expectation—on the contrary, some loss has been sustained, but which, we doubt not, the acknowledged liberality of the Settlement will, generously repair. The Box Tickets will in future be issued at the former rate.

When Macbride's fleet was lying in Leith Roads, a sailor having got leave to go shore, went by himself to the Theatre, and was shewn into the PIT; about the end of the first act, Jack began to grow uneasy, and standing up, saw a messmate in the UPPER GALLERY, he soon hailed him with " Ha Jack, how much did you give to get there?"—" *Only a shilling*" says the other—" *a shilling*," cries the man below," *why I paid* THREE *to get here*—I don't mind the money, but d—n my wig, they should not have put me in the HOLD."

CALCUTTA POST, 21st July,

Yesterday, the snow Codabux, Capt. Hammond, arrived in the river from Rangoon.

From enquiry we learn that no news could have been expected by the arrival of the Codabux, having sailed some time previous to the departure of the Asia from that quarter.

It would appear strange, that after so long a residence at the COURT of AVA, *that Capt. Cox should have had but one interview with the* KING,—This information has been brought by the Asia, Capt. Cook, (a vessel of about 14,000 bags built under his direction) which sailed from Ragoon on the 14th June, and arrived in the river on Friday evening last.

The American ship Ocean, Captain Hammond, arrived in the rivev on Tuesday from the Mauritius

The shipping, in the harbour of Mauritius, when the Ocean sailed, were as follows:—

Danish Ships, - - - - - -	7
American, - - - - - - -	5
Tuscan (the Grand Dutchess,) -	1
Dutch, brig - - - - - - - -	1
Total, - -	14

The *II Kaunitz*, was fitting out for a China voyage, was to sail under *Danish colours*, and had been sold at the Mauritius for the sum of 23,900 Spanish dollars;—this is the ship that was taken some months ago, by a French privateer in the Bay of Bengal.

There was a wonderful depreciation of the French paper at the Island, and several individuals, who had speculated deeply in this article, had been sufferers to a considerable amount.

It is said, that the people there, in consequence of the *lenient measures* adopted by the *French Directory*, were not so well inclined towards the English as they formerly were represented to be.

TELEGRAPH.—*22d July.*

The Honorable Company's Ship *Tellicherry*, will be dispatched on Monday next.

Letters from Diamond Harbour, received yesterday, mention the safe arrival there, of His Majesty's Ship *Heroine*, (which dropped down the river on Saturday last) on Thursday the 20th Instant.

The Hon. Captain Murray will leave Calcutta, early in the ensuing week.

The Extra Ships, *Sir Stephen Lushington*, Captain George Gooch; and the *Maria*, Captain James Bishop, arrived at Diamond Harbour on Thursday last.

The following, are lists of the passengers proceeding to Europe on the Hon. Company's Ship *Tellicherry*, and on the freighted ship *Maria*.

TELLICHERRY.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Scott,
Mr. and Mrs. Baring, and master Baring,
Mr. James Hall, *from St. Helena.*

MARIA.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Vincent,
Lieutenant Fireworker James Ahmuty,
Captain William Storey, formerly commander of the *Lansdown*,
Mr. Thomas Chiddle Sanders,
Miss Frances Ball.
Master Samuel Jones,
Miss Harriet Ann Jones,
Master Arthur Hesilrige Blechynden,
Miss Sarah Blechynden.

Letters from Kedgeree, of the 19th Instant, mention, an American ship, the *Swift*, from New York, being then at anchor there.

The shipping, it is expected, will now all get out. The weather, which had for some time past, been exceedingly tempestuous, at and below Kedgeree, was by the latest accounts clearing up.

To the EDITOR of the COURIER.

SIR,

I READ with pleasure, under the head of LITERARY COMMUNICATIONS, the letter from TOM. COCOANUT, as treating on a subject which so loudly calls for redress; but it appears to me that your friend TOM has wasted much time in enumerating grievances with which every individual of Madras is but too well acquainted, instead of pointing out such remedies as appeared to him most eligible for their removal: the *plan* of amendment cannot be difficult when we have so many before our eyes from which to pick and cull regulations best adapted to the nature of the difficulties we have to overcome, reducaable, I conceive, to two leading points, for which although many remedies are applicable in *Theory*, they will require to put them in *Practice* a determined support from Government, a firm and steady resolution in those who are appointed to conduct this arduous business not to swerve in the most trifling article from their established regulations, and to be guided in all they do neither by *fear*, *favour*, or *affection*.

I[illegible] adhere to these principles however [illegible] task, there can be little or no doubt of their ultimately succeeding; the first and greatest of the two Evils must be obvious to every body is the unbounded influence over the bazar possessed by *Butlers* and *Compradores* who though acting under two different denominations are in fact *one and indivisible*; they jointly prey upon their master, and divide the spoil, these *Bloodsuckers* must either be entirely rooted out, or kept under such subordination as to be at all times liable to punishment.

To effect this a register might be kept at the Police Office where they should be obliged to enter these names, place of abode, &c, and should not be allowed to act in either of the above capacities without a license from the officiating magistrate of Police, specifying the name of the Gentleman they are going to serve; and a heavy fine should be imposed upon all those who entertained them without such license.

The good resulting from this is evident, that they are always easily to be found and rendered answerable for their conduct: and if individuals would take the trouble to assign their reasons for discharging them a reference to the books of that office would enable others to form a judgement of any servant's character who might offer himself. This might be extended in a lesser degree to all ranks of servants, but for the above two I should think them, or some equally strict indispensibly necessary.

The second and lesser evil, although by no means inconsiderable, is that order of Gentlemen who when they invite company, to their houses think no price too great to pay for the purchase of provisions for their Table, and give their butler a *Carte blanche* (who as you may suppose makes very good use of the privilege,) and thereby establish an argument invariably used by these people that Mr. *such a one* gave the same price. Of this description I take to be Jack Capstens friend ALDERMAN GOBBLESOUP, *Colonel* MUFFIN, and several others well known. I will not attempt to point out a remedy as it must depend in some measure upon circumstances.

I conceive it an ereoneous idea often brought forward that any opposition will be met with from the *Bazar people*, by their withholding supplies from the Market, the imposition evidently takes place after the provisions are disposed of by them, and it can be of no consequence from whom provided they receive a *proper* price for their provisions, a circumstance which should be one of the first attended to.

I will conclude with my best wishes for the completion of a plan which has lately been much talked of, and have no doubt you will concur with me in opinion that the members of the police should they hit upon any system that will even put these matters in a train of improvement will *collectively* and *individually* deserve the thanks of the Public.

A. B.

St. Thome, 23d July, 1797.

PARIS—March 20.

A letter from Coblentz, of the 12th of march states, that there is to be at Mentz, *an Assembly of Princes of the Empire*, and that they will treat *for a separate peace with France.* It is added, that the Prussians are already on their march to occupy the right bank of the Rhine. According to various letters from Germany and Italy, the Archduke has transmitted to the Court of Vienna fresh proposals for peace, and extremely moderate, which the Executive Directory of the French Republic have made through the medium of General Buonaparte to the Archduke. It is even said, that Buonaparte an d the Archduke support these proposals with the whole weight of their authority. They may be assured, that by such an act they will deserve well of humanity, and acquire a glory much more solid even than the glory which they have acquired by their victories and their valour.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright Hurst & Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS

On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock,

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE

The Undermentioned

EUROPE ARTICES,

SETS of Green and White handled Knives and Forks.

Ditto of Common Knives aud Forks,

Plated and lacquered Globe Lamps,

Four Pair of Pistols,

Black ebony Cruet Stands, with cut Glass Bottles.

A variety of smelling Bottles, Tea Cattys, Whips, Tea Trays, Ladies and Gentlemens Pocket Books, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Tooth Brushes, Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles, Sword knots, a few elegant Prints, chiefly NAVAL Subjects.

AND

Four Half Chests of very excellent Claret from the House of U[illegible] Robinson.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY F. [illegible]ARD,—*Popham's Broad-way.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, [illegible]ICAL PIECES, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER OFFICE, *Black-Town*,—by Messrs. THOMSON & FERRIS [illegible]*utta*,—Messrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Masulipatnam*,—Messrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. *Pondicherry* [illegible] SUTHERLAND, *Columbo*,—Mr. P.[illegible] *Trincomalee*, Mr. E. ALDRIDGE *Tellicherry*, and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay*.